

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1-40. (Canceled)

41. (Currently Amended) A method of producing a pluripotent porcine CICM cell line, comprising:

- (i) inserting a ~~desired~~ differentiated porcine cell or porcine cell nucleus of a differentiated pig cell into an enucleated porcine oocyte, under conditions suitable for the formation of a nuclear transfer (NT) unit;
- (ii) activating the resultant nuclear transfer unit; and
- (iii) culturing cells obtained from said activated NT nuclear transfer unit to obtain a porcine CICM cell which is pluripotent and may be maintained indefinitely in tissue culture.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, which comprises culturing said activated nuclear transfer unit until a discernible trophectoderm and inner cell mass is obtained.

43. (Canceled)

44. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 41, wherein a desired DNA is inserted, ~~removed~~ ~~deleted, substituted~~, or modified in said differentiated porcine cell or porcine cell nucleus, thereby resulting in the production of a genetically altered NT nuclear transfer unit.

45. (Canceled)

46. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 41, wherein the resultant CICM cell line is induced to differentiate.

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 44, wherein the CICM cell is allowed to differentiate.

48. (Canceled)

49. (Currently Amended) A method for cloning a porcine fetus or live offspring comprising the following steps:

- (i) activating a porcine oocyte that optionally is enucleated;
- (ii) transferring a ~~desired differentiated~~ differentiated pig porcine cell or porcine nucleus into said porcine oocyte after or approximately simultaneous to said activating step (i) to produce an NT nuclear transfer unit;
- (iii) removing the endogenous oocyte nucleus if the oocyte is not previously enucleated; and
- (iv) transferring said NT nuclear transfer unit, optionally after a an optional culturing step, into a female porcine pig to produce a porcine fetus or animal offspring.

50. (New) The method according to claim 49, wherein DNA is inserted, deleted, substituted, or modified in said differentiated porcine cell or porcine cell nucleus, thereby resulting in the production of a genetically altered nuclear transfer unit.

51. (New) The method of claim 49 further comprising the use of a caspase inhibitor during maturation, stripping of cumulus cells, and/or activation to enhance blastocyst development and the production of a porcine fetus or offspring.

52. (New) The method of claim 51, wherein said caspase inhibitors consist of inhibitors of caspase-3, caspase-8, or caspase-9.